The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 1451

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13. 1740

№ 1449.

IF one were to judge by the Papers publiſhed by a certain Faction, one ſhould be apt to think that Impudence is equivalent to Authority, and that a Man of Front is, at leaſt, as conſiderable a Perſon as a Man of Figure. Every Twopenny Journaliſt who has the Honour to libel his Majeſty's Adminiſtration, talks of late as if he was really the Superior of that Adminiſtration; and as one of our Daily Papers obſerved lately, that the Dutch Friar was dogged, becauſe he had the Pope in his Belly, ſo one would think that a Malecontent Scribe gives himſelf Airs, from a Preſumption that he has the People in his Belly.

For my Part, I proteſt I bear not the leaſt Animoſity to any Man living for his Opinions: I have ſo great a Regard for Liberty, that I am ſenſibly afflicted, when I ſee any who pretend to be Friends to it, take ſuch Steps as under any other Government might bring it into Danger. When I ſee one of theſe Oracles of Sedition lifting up himſelf in the Pride of his Heart, and glorying in the Superiority of his Underſtanding, it gives me Concern indeed, but it is far from moving my Hatred. When I hear ſuch a one ſneer at Majeſty, treat the Temporal Peers as ſuperannuated Gentlemen, and the Spiritual Ones as uſeful old Women; reading Lectures to the Legiſlature, and directing the Parliament to do as they bid them, on Pain of being declared no Parliament; I own I bluſh with Amazement: But when I hear them talk of other People's Aſſurance, give themſelves Airs of Modeſty and Decorum, and affect to be ſcandalized at the Liberties ſome Writers take, I muſt admit that I frequently burſt out a laughing; and am not a little delighted to ſee, that a pretended Patriot's Self-Love and Self-Admiration is capable of making him as ridiculous as any Writer in this Paper would wiſh to ſee him.

As the Parliament drew near, both the Chiefs and the Secretaries of the Party began to talk in an unuſual Stile; they were then all for Unanimity, a hearty Concern for the Common Cauſe, and the proſecuting the preſent War with the utmoſt Vigour. But of late they have quite alter'd their Notes, and tho' we hear enough of War, there is leſs Talk of Unanimity than ever. I muſt confeſs, that I heard many thinking People conjecture it would be ſo, at the very Inſtant theſe Folk were making their fine Speeches; but to ſpeak Truth I was, in ſome meaſure, their Dupe. I flatter'd myſelf that Time, Fortune, and the preſent Poſture of Things, had fully brought theſe People to their Senſes, and taught them to ſee their Folly: I was even weak enough to imagine, that to make Amends for their former Miſcarriages, they would enter as zealouſly into the Cauſe of their King and Country, as they had formerly done into that of a Party; and that they would repair the Miſchievouſneſs of their paſt Writings, by the Integrity as well as Eloquence of thoſe to come. But alas! I perceive my Miſtake, and theſe People have ſufficiently cured me of ever hoping their Political Repentance. Their new Topicks are at once more whimſical, and more offenſive, than thoſe inſiſted upon for many Years laſt paſt, as their Manner of handling them is out of Compariſon more indiſcreet and unmannerly. Heretofore they were contented with calling *Rogue* and *Raſcal* by Craft, and made uſe of a little Circumlocution in their Billingſgate; but now *Common Senſe* has taught theſe Gentlemen that theſe Precautions were abſolutely needleſs, and that the plainer the Abuſe, the more home-ſpun the Language, ſo much the more pleaſant. Well! it is a Misfortune to preach to a Mob-Audience! but while one has no Hearers of another Sort, it is but juſt that one's Language ſail with thoſe one has; and therefore tho' I pity theſe Spreaders of Sedition, I proteſt I cannot blame them. Neceſſity has no Law, and now other Cuſtomers have deſerted them, there is the more Reaſon for their accommodating, in the beſt Way they can, the few they have left.

When People fall out with Decency, one need not wonder at their Want of Sincerity; or indeed at their Want of any Qualities laudable and generous. This Conſideration hath quite remov'd the Senſe I formerly had of theſe Gentlemen, and their Management; and I am no longer either troubled or ſurprized at the Petulance with which theſe Cenſurers arraign all Publick Meaſures, or the Inconſiſtency which they diſcover even in their Complaints. If the Adminiſtration, for the Nation's Safety, out of Reſpect to Trade, and from a juſt Senſe of the Incertainty of War, endeavour all they can to promote Peace; then truly, Peace is not eligible, the Honour of the Nation ought to take Place of its Intereſt, and Prudence under Affronts is but another Word for Puſillanimity. Well! when all Methods fail, and *Spain* encouraged by a certain Faction, hopes that from our Diviſions, which her own Pride, great as it is, could not flatter her with from her own Strength; when Patience on one Side is overcome by Obſtinacy on the other, War becomes neceſſary and is declared. What then? Why truly, this Meaſure is wrong too, and it ought to have been declar'd long ago; and before we think of proſecuting it now, let us inquire why it was not declar'd when we thought it expedient. Beſides, there are great Fleets abroad; and tho' theſe poſſibly may do great Things, yet we are of Opinion they are too great, tho' we know not, we cannot know what they were deſign'd for. The Succeſs of his Majeſty's Arms is not altogether to theſe People's Taſte; tho' the *Caracca Ships* have been taken, yet the *Aſſogues* eſcaped: Inſtead therefore of being thankful for that, let us inquire into this. And then again, as to Generals, the Malecontents don't like them that are in Commiſſion, there are others they would have made uſe of; and tho' they lead retir'd Lives at preſent, yet theſe Gentlemen are ready to anſwer for them, that on certain Terms they may be brought back. But if their Advice ſhould be taken, and other People ſhould be turned out, will theſe worthy Preachers of Politicks give us Security, that a new Party ſhall not ſtart up as full of pretended Patriotiſm, and as foul-mouth'd as themſelves. If they will not, it is juſt as well as it is, and theſe good Folks muſt be content to know, that they were Tenants at Will, and not for Life.

One Thing indeed is very happy for theſe Grumbletonians, which is, that they ſeem to have monopolized the Spirit of Miſrepreſentation, otherwiſe ill-natur'd People might be apt to turn the Tables upon them, and ſay that Diſappointment makes as bad Stateſmen as it does Saints. That Men who have formerly made an ill Uſe of Power ſpeak but with an indifferent Grace againſt it. That the Patriotiſm of other People is a good deal owing to Prejudice, and that they are clamorous againſt Placemen, becauſe they have not the beſtowing of Places. That mighty Profeſſions of Loyalty, and as vigorous an Oppoſition of whatever is thought grateful to the King, will not be more conſiſtent in *one Forty* than it was found in *t'other*: And that a mighty Eagerneſs for War, with a viſible Propenſity to perplex the Management of it, may ſerve to miſlead the Mob, but will hardly paſs upon other People. To theſe might be added a good many other Things of a like, or a worſe Nature, if ſome People would indulge *Craft*, or make a little free with *Common Senſe*. But they are mightily miſtaken, who fancy that ſuch Topicks would be grateful to Men in Authority; ſince nothing is more certain, than that they have ſhewn higher Marks of Diſpleaſure againſt ſuch as have treated their Enemies coarſly, than againſt thoſe that have libell'd themſelves. They are, and have always been averſe to ſuch Repriſals, and confiding in their Innocency, have equally deſpiſed Calumny, and declined ſpeaking even ill-natur'd Truths.

It muſt be own'd, that this Behaviour hath had its Effects; that the People in general begin to recover from their Lethargy, and to open their Eyes to thoſe things which make for domeſtick Peace; they ſee that theſe People are annually plotting for attaining Power, tho' they daily rail againſt it; and that tho' they are annually diſappointed, yet they are continually magnifying their own Prudence, and depreciating the Wiſdom of thoſe by whom they are fool'd. They are wearied with theſe abſurd Tales of running away like Lions, and being purſu'd by Sheep. They ſeem reſolv'd to think for themſelves, and to believe that two and two make four, tho' the Men of Craft ſhould poſitively affirm they make five. They ſeem to rejoice at the happy Omens which have appeared in the Infancy of the War, and are willing to hope from thence that it will go on as well as it has begun: In ſhort, they are not in the Humour to be terrify'd with other People's Dreams, but full of a true Spirit of Patriotiſm are determin'd to love their King and ſerve their Country, while ſome Folks are excruciating themſelves in finding out Ways and Means to diſtreſs both.

Conſiderate People are not at all alarmed at the new-found Grievances of theſe Murmurers againſt the Miniſtry; they know very well that it is much eaſier to criticize other Peoples Conduct than to conduct regularly Matters of far leſs Importance. They know that all things may be conſidered in different Lights, and that no Man's Intentions can be ſo upright, no Man's Behaviour ſo unblemiſh'd, but another full of a malicious Intention and no way concern'd for his Reputation may blemiſh; and if his Calumnies are not treated with the Contempt they deſerve, bring with heedleſs and unſteady People ſuch an upright and able Perſon into Diſgrace. They know all this, and therefore they are prepared to hear general Declamations upon Publick Spirit, and the Management of publick Affairs, from thoſe whoſe private Intereſt makes them ſo fond of talking everlaſtingly of that of the Publick. They would even be diſappointed if theſe People were to behave better, if they were to keep their Words with reſpect to the Unanimity they promiſed; or to ſuffer the Ticklishneſs of the preſent Conjuncture to reſtrain that Flow of impertinent Malice, which, like a Rheum, ſeizes them every Winter. But let ſuch ſplenetick People ſay what they will, Men of real Conſcience and ſtrict Honour will reſt ſatisfy'd with ſeeing all done for them that can be done for them. They will not expect or deſire Impoſſibilities; they will not think of breaking Admirals for not being able to command the Winds, nor will they dream of impeaching Miniſters, becauſe they don't ſee a Kingdom conquer'd after a War of three Months Duration.

The Plainneſs, Conſiſtency, and apparent Rectitude of the Government's Meaſures, the Frankneſs with which they have been explain'd, the Reſpect ſhewn to the People of *England* in general; and the Deference paid to all ſuch particular Bodies of Men, as had Reaſon to expect it, convinces all who are capable of Conviction, that the Miniſtry have nothing more at Heart than bringing the Nation with Honour out of this War, as heretofore they had nothing elſe in View but preſerving her Quiet and her Trade, by preſerving Peace. The Officers employ'd at Sea are Men of ſuch Knowledge, ſuch Capacity in their Profeſſions; ſo unblemiſh'd in their Characters, and of ſuch high Reputation for their Courage and Conduct, that all who have any Knowledge of theſe Matters are perfectly ſatisfied with the Choice that has been made, and expect with great Chearfulneſs the Event of thoſe Preparations which have been made with ſo much Honour to ourſelves, and with ſo great Terror and Amazement to our Enemies. In fine there are none impatient or uneaſy now, but ſuch as from implacable Malice, and unquenchable Envy are apprehenſive of the Succeſs of the preſent War, becauſe it is not managed by their Friends. All Men of Worth and Honour, all the true Friends of the Proteſtant Religion, and the preſent Eſtabliſhment will unite in this glorious Cauſe, and with the Bleſſing of God their Union will render them victorious in the Field, on the Main, and wherever elſe they have to do with the Enemies of their King and Country.

R. FREEMAN.

To the DAILY GAZETTEER.

SIR,

I Obſerv'd in one of your late Papers in an Article from *Stockholm* the Inſcription on Major *Sinclair's* Monument. It is no Wonder if the *Swedes*, or rather *thoſe* who have lately got the Conduct of Affairs in *Sweden* endeavour to exaſperate the People as much as they can on that Occaſion; but other Nations may judge of the Matter differently. The Juſtice or Barbarity of that Action depends upon this Fact, *Whether that Perſon was employed by thoſe that ſent him into* Turky *to engage the* Turks *or other States to enter into Alliances*

Alliances against any Prince or State with whom the Swedes were in profound Peace: If ſo, he knew he was employ'd in an unlawful perfidious Action, contrary to the Faith of Treaties, and the Laws of Nations: He was exactly in the ſame Situation as a Spy in an Enemy's Army, who is never treated, when taken, as a Priſoner of War, but in a very different Manner. This is not the firſt time that a thing of this Nature has happened.

Francis I. of *France*, being at Peace with the Emperor *Charles* V. (*anno* 1541) but having reſolv'd to break with him, determin'd to ſend two Ambaſſadors, the one to *Venice*, and the other to *Conſtantinople*, to engage the Senate and Grand Signior to join with him in falling upon the Emperor. *Francis* choſe for theſe Embaſſies *Rinſon* and *Fregoſa*, who ſet out in order to paſs thro' *Italy*; but the Marquis of *Guaſto*, Governor of *Milan* for *Charles* V, knowing their Buſineſs and that they were to embark at *Turin* and go down the *Po*, cauſed them to be narrowly watched, and taking a proper Opportunity had them diſpatch'd in the Boat. *Francis* made a great Noiſe about this Aſſaſſination, as he call'd it, but the Emperor gave him no Satisfaction. Upon which *Francis* ſent his Ambaſſadors to the Diet at *Spire*, and there complain'd in very ſtrong Terms concerning the Murder of *Rinſon* and *Fregoſa*, pretending that *Rinſon* was only ſent to *Conſtantinople* to perſuade *Soliman* Emperor of the *Turks* from his Deſign of carrying War into *Germany*. This few People believed; and ſoon after, when the *French* Ambaſſadors endeavoured to gain the Princes of *Germany* that were then preſent to abandon *Hungary* to the *Turks*, the Falſity of what they at firſt pretended viſibly appeared, and the Ambaſſadors went away very much diſſatisfy'd that no body took part with their Maſter in the Affair of *Rinſon* and *Fregoſa*.

Feb 9 1739. *I am, SIR*, &c.

YEſterday arrived a Dutch Mail with Letters of the 30th of Jan. N. S. from Rome, which ſay that the Pope having receiv'd all the Sacraments and rehearſed the *Confiteor*, had a little Reſt the Night before, and was ſomething better in the Morning; but that as the Letters were going to the Poſt, 'twas reported he was dead. They confirm the Death of Cardinal Borromeo Biſhop of Novarra, who was created in 1717 by Clement XI. He had been long ill, and was 69 Years of Age.

From Vienna the Letters which are dated the 6th Inſtant N. S. mention a Report that Gen. Wallis is committed Priſoner to the Caſtle of Spialberg in Moravia, which was heretofore the Priſon of Count Bonneval; and that the Count de Neuperg is ſent to Gratz in Bohemia.

Thoſe of the 29th ult. from Petersburg ſay the Czarina has order'd every Regiment that was employ'd laſt Campaign to be compleated, and that ſhe intends to keep 160000 Men on Foot, that ſhe may be able to anſwer any Demand. The French Ambaſſador's Errand thither is the greater Secret becauſe 'tis obſerv'd that he does not aſſociate with the Swediſh more than any other Miniſters.

They add, that an Expreſs from the Ukrain has brought Advice that General Laſcy is dangerouſly ill; and that in the Letter wherein Kouli Kan notifies to the Czarina his having defeated the Great Mogul he ſays, he had reſtor'd him to his Throne in Conſideration that they were united by the Ties of Blood, they being both deſcended from the ſame Royal Branch. 'Tis ſaid that Kouli Kan is ſending another Ambaſſador to Petersburg with a particular Commiſſion, and among other Preſents 9 Elephants.

From Stockholm of the 31ſt they write, that nothing is hardly talk'd of there but Major Sinclair's Ghoſt, and that ſeveral Figures were dreſs'd up in the Night-time which ſo frighten'd the ſilly Vulgar, who are apt enough to believe Spirits, that the Magiſtrates have been forc'd to publiſh ſevere Orders againſt it.

Thoſe from Hanover, which are of the 12th Inſt. N. S. ſay, that Lieut. Gen. Melvil, who is Governor of that City and Hamelen, has by reaſon of his Old-Age and Infirmities obtain'd Leave of his Majeſty to reſign his Command of the Infantry of that Electorate and to retire to his Eſtate, but that he keeps his own Regiment and both thoſe Governments.

HOME PORTS.

Deal, Feb. 11. Wind N. N. W. Came down and ſail'd thro', the Vine, Waterman for Falmouth. Arrived and ſailed for the River the Ruſſel, Thornley, from Lisbon, laſt from Cowes. No Ship in the Downs.

Arrived

At Dover, the Alexander, Ruſſel, from Maryland, laſt from Cowes

The Adventure, Geheen, bound from Malaga to London, is put into Faro to ſtop a Leak.

LONDON.

From the London Gazette.

Gottenbourg, Jan. 22. A Project is talk'd of here for making this a free Port, and that it is brought to ſuch Maturity, that it waits for nothing but the Sanction of a Dyet to be carried into Execution. It is propoſed that Foreigners of all Countries ſhall be permitted to reſide here to traffick, and have the free Exerciſe of their Religion, except Roman Catholicks in general, and the Jews of Germany in particular.

We hear, that 8000 Men are to be incamp'd in the Iſle of Wight.

The intended Imbarkation is in great Forwardneſs, and we hear that ſeveral Lieutenant, Major and Brigadier Generals are to attend under the Lord Cathcart in the intended Expedition.

Laſt Sunday died at Little Chelſea Mr. Peter Fletcher, M. A. Fellow of Lincoln College Oxford.

Yeſterday Morning died at his Houſe in the Bowling-Alley, Weſtminſter, Major Ruſden, Major of the Red Regiment of Militia belonging to the City and Liberty of Weſtminſter; and alſo Collector of the Land Tax for the ſeveral Inns of Court.

Days appointed for holding the Lent-Aſſizes for Cheſter Circuit, before Matthew Skinner, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Serjeants at Law, and Chief Juſtice of Cheſter; viz.

Montgomery, Friday, March 21, at Poole.
Denbigh, Friday, ditto 28, at Ruthin.
Flint, Thurſday, April 3, at Mould.
Cheſter, Wedneſday, ditto 9, at Cheſter.

They write from Bath, that the New Organ in the Abbey-Church, built by Mr. Jordan, will be open'd on Tueſday the 19th of this Inſtant February, with a Concert of Vocal and Inſtrumental Muſick; at which time a Sermon will be preach'd on the Occaſion, and a Collection will be made for the Poor

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BANKRUPT.

John Woodfield, of Yarme, in the County of York Merchant.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning	Evening
	11 13	00 00

Bank Stock 138 3-4ths. India 153 3-4ths. South Sea 94 1-half. Old Annuity 109 New ditto 107. Three per Cent 98 1-half. Seven per Cent. Loan 107 1-half. Five per Cent. ditto 88 5-8ths. Royal Aſſurance 86. London Aſſurance 11. African 13 1-half. India Bonds 3 l. 15 s. Prem. South Sea ditto——. Bank Circulation 3 l. 5 s. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-4th to 3-4ths Prem. Engliſh Copper 3 l. 6 s. 6 d. Welſh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent Exchequer Orders 101. Three per Cent. ditto 94. Million Bank 113 3-4ths. Equivalent 110 1-8th.

Trinity-Houſe, London, Feb. 9, 1739.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Buoy of the Gunfleet is broken away, but that Directions are given to place another there as ſoon as poſſible.

Middleſex, to wit, Poplar, alias Stebonheath Marſh, Sewers.

THIS is to give Notice, That at a Seſſion of Sewers appointed to be held for the Limits aforeſaid, at the Angel and Rummer in Whitechapel, on Monday the 18th of February inſtant, at Nine o'Clock in the Morning, the Commiſſioners for the ſaid Level will chooſe a Clerk, in the Room of Mr. Thomas Dunne, lately deceaſed; and that the Election will be by one general Ballot, which is to be cloſed at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon.

By Order of the Court,
Richard Dunne.

Red Lion at Ancaſter, Feb. 10. 1739.

WHereas on the 10th of Jan. laſt a Gentleman paſſing through Ancaſter ordered a Horſe to be left at my Houſe, with Directions to ſend him to him at the Angel Inn in Lincoln; and whereas the ſaid Horſe being unable to perform the Journey at that Time, a Meſſenger was ſent to Lincoln to acquaint the Gentleman therewith, who was gone, but neither left his Name nor Directions; This is to give Notice, that if the Horſe is not ſent for within One Week after the Date of this Paper, I will have him appraiſed and ſold to pay Charges.

ED. LANE.

NB. He is an old Bay Horſe, hollow-back'd, and a Star in his Forehead.

This Day is Publiſhed,

THE POLITICAL STATE of Great Britain for the Month of JANUARY, 1740.

Containing in particular,

I. The Hiſtory publick and private of St. Thomas's Day.
II. Don Geraldino's Promotion.
III. Baſhaw Bonneval's Letter, with Remarks.
IV. Hiſtorical and Philoſophical Remarks on the preſent hard Winter.
V. A feazible Scheme for raiſing two Millions without Taxes.
VI. Remarkable Charities done this Winter.
VII. Honeſt Inſtructions from Wales and Elſewhere.
VIII. His Catholick Majeſty's Defence of his Conduct.
IX. Literary Hiſtory of Great Britain: Or, A ſuccinct Catalogue of Books and Pamphlets publiſhed this Month, with Characters, &c.
X. Marriages, &c.
XI. Bankrupts.
XII. Courſe of Exchange.
XIII. Prices of Goods.
XIV. Bill of Mortality.
XV. General Preface, ſhewing the Improvements intended to be made in the Courſe of this Work.

Printed for T. Cooper, at the Globe in Pater-noſter-Row. Price 1s. 6d. Of whom may be had any of the former Numbers.

This Day is Publiſh'd,

(*Beautifully printed in Two Volumes, Folio*)

With his Lordſhip's Effigies *engrav'd by Mr.* VERTUE,

HISTORIA PLACITORUM CORONÆ. The Hiſtory of the Pleas of the Crown. *By Sir* MATTHEW HALE, *Knt. Sometime Lord Chief Juſtice of the Court of King's Bench.*

Now firſt publiſhed from his Lordſhip's original Manuſcript; and the ſeveral References to the Records examined by the Originals: With large Notes.

By SOLLOM EMLYN, *of Lincoln's-Inn, Eſq;*

To which is added, a Table of the Principal Matters.

N. B. A ſmall Number are printed on a large Paper for the Curious.

Printed for F. Gyles, over-againſt Gray's-Inn in Holbourn; T. Woodward, at the Half-Moon, between the Two Temple-Gates in Fleet-ſtreet; and C. Davis in Pater-noſter-Row.

Where may be had, Lately Publiſhed,

(*In Four Volumes, Folio*)

Dr. *Wilkins*'s Concilia Magnæ Britanniæ & Hiberniæ.

Alſo,

Morray's Travels through Europe, Aſia, and Part of Africa, illuſtrated with Variety of Copper-plates, (many of them engraved by the ingenious Mr. Hogarth) in 3 Vols Folio.

Concerning Gleets *and* Seminal Weakneſſes *of all Kinds.*

ALL judicious Phyſicians and Surgeons allow, that nothing is more difficult to cure than Stubborn Gleets and Seminal Weakneſſes, whether occaſion'd by too ſevere purging for Venereal Injuries, violent Strains, Pollutio ſui, or any other Cauſe whatever; and that they are dangerous in their Conſequences, as well as difficult to cure, is as certain, ſince they exceedingly weaken the Generative Faculties, infeeble the whole Nervous Syſtem, often bring on Hectick Heats, a Tabes Dorſalis, or Conſumption of the Back, or an Atrophy or Nervous Conſumption, which frequently terminate in Death itſelf.

All ſuch, therefore, who have the Misfortune to be troubled with Old or Stubborn Gleets, Seminal Effuſions, Involuntary Emiſſions, exceſſive Nocturnal Pollutions, or any Weakneſs of the Kidneys, Ureters, or Bladder, the Diabetis, or Incontinency of Urine, or Difficulty of holding their Water, would doubtleſs be glad to meet with a certain, ſafe, and ſpeedy Cure, which they moſt aſſuredly may, by taking only a ſmall Quantity of a tranſcendent BALSAMICK RESTRICTIVE ELECTUARY, now publiſhed for a general Good, after having for many Years been experienc'd never once to fail perfectly curing the moſt Stubborn Gleets known, in a few Days, without Difficulty or Trouble; as alſo all other Weakneſſes of the Back, Reins, Seminal Veſſels, and Urinary Paſſages, whichit almoſt inſtantly cures, bringing to rights and reſtoring all thoſe Parts and Paſſages to their natural Tone and priſtine Vigour, in a very extraordinary Manner, and by taking a few Doſes of it only.

This tranſcendent BALSAMICK RESTRICTIVE ELECTUARY is neither diſagreeable to take, nor occaſions the leaſt Diſorder, but is a wonderful Reſtorative in all Weakneſs and Decay of Conſtitution of any Kind, and particularly ſtrengthens the Back, Reins, Seminal and Urinary Veſſels to an immenſe Degree, inſomuch that in any Debility of them, one Doſe of it does more than ten of any other Remedy yet found out; and all Perſons fatigu'd with Gleets or Seminal Weakneſſes of any Sort, or Weakneſſes of the Urinary Veſſels, who take it, will in three Days time find it ſo very effectual, that they will be moſt agreeably ſurpriſed at it.

When a Medicine will infallibly accompliſh ſuch a ſafe, ſpeedy and perfect Cure of ſuch difficult Maladies, as Gleets and Seminal Weakneſſes are, as this Great Remedy truly and directly will, even after all other Means and Medicines have been tried in vain; too much cannot be ſaid in it, and this All who ever took it for any of the above-mention'd Purpoſes, have readily declared.

The Price is but 6s. a Pot, altho' for its abſolute Efficacy, one Pot alone being ſufficient in moſt Caſes to accompliſh a Cure, worth ten times as much, and by the Author's ſpecial Appointment, is to be had only at Mr. Radford's Toy-ſhop, at the Roſe and Crown againſt St. Clement's Church-Yard in the Strand, ready ſealed up, with a Book of Inſtructions, which whomſoever carefully reads will perfectly know, when the Gleet or Weakneſs he is afflicted with ſucceeds a Venereal Injury, whether all the Malignity of the Foul Diſeaſe is intirely eradicated or not.

Note, Ask only for a 6s. Pot of Balſamick Electuary.

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